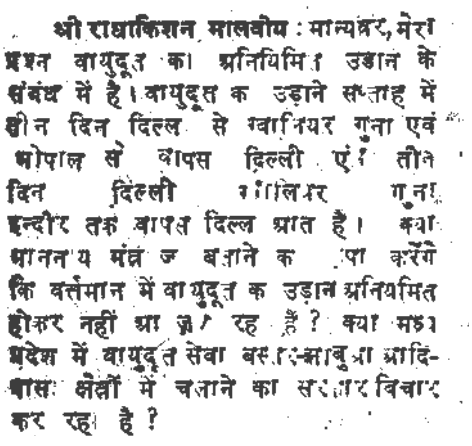
the National Airports Authority, Wave, we will try to give a^ soon as possible.. (interruptions).. If Mr. Arjun Singn is prepared to give me iree of cost, I won't'mind, Sir.



श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय : मान्यवर, मेरा प्रश्न वायुदूत का अनियमित उड़ान के संबंध में है। वायुदूत क उड़ाने सप्ताह में तीन दिन दिल्ल से ग्वालियर गुना एवं भोपाल से वापस दिल्ली एं तीन दिन दिल्ली ग्वालियर गुना इन्दौर तक वापस दिल्ल आत है। क्या माननीय मंत्र ज बताने क पा करेंगे कि वर्तमान में वायुदूत क उड़ान अनियमित होकर नहीं आ ज रह हैं? क्या मध्य प्रदेश में वायुदूत सेवा बस्तर-झाबुआ आदि-आस: क्षेत्रों में चलाने का सरकार विचार कर रह है?

MB. CHAIRMAN:; Your question la totally out of order. _Madhya Pradesh is not in Punjab.

Now'Question No. '106 please. I know there are a large number of •xperts on this subject.

Effective Population Control Programmes

•10«J. SHRl DHARAM CHANDER FRASHANT: Will the Minister "of HBttTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be-pleased^o state:

(a) whether experts in the field ©f fatnily_ planning have recently tailed for" a more effective population epntrol programme;

(b) Whether Government have bice considered the views pf the experts in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and the further steps contem-' plated by Government to undertake effective population control programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE TN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY, WTlLFATtE *CKXTMATtt* BAROJ KHAPARDE): (aV to (c) increasing population has serious implications for the overall socio-economic development of the country. Experts have noted this with con cern and have advocated the need for an effective population control. The Government have considered the suggestions put forth by the experts from time to time to control population. The Government have initiated steps which include inter alia (1) developing multisectoral linkages between the family welfare and other socio-economic developmental programmes, (2) Professionalising the Information, Education and Communication activities, (3) ensuring full community participation, (4) improving programme management and adopting differential area and group specific approaches, and (5) improving technical quality of servicer Efforts are being intensified in these ilirections.

SHRl DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the growth of the population is a serious issue. As has been given in the reply, it ha_s serious implications for overall socio-economic development. Sir, for the past several years effort* . are being made to check the grow of poplation, but still we are producing orie Australia every year. By Australia I mean the population of Australia. So many conferences were^ held in which experts on family planning gave concrete suggestions. There is huge literature also. -Despite that, the papulation is on the increase. What is the rea~on? Should I say that these suggestions were not implemented in letter and spirit?

SHRl P. V. NARASIMHA FAO: Sir, when we really look back have to'take a balnced. -i view of what has hnuuened and if a pro programme had not been in operation what would have harroened. TVare the two parameters subject to which anything tan be judged. Now. iiidffino on the ba'is of these parameters, I have no hesitation in saying that to the

extent the operation of the Pro grama has taken place in the country, it has yielded- results. But at the same time we have fallen short of certain achievements in targets. Fortunately, in the Seventh Five-Year Plan the situation is improving which is evidenced by the fact that in a State like Uttar Pradesh in 1986-87 the targets have been exceeded and their results havte been more than 100 per cent. So, Uttar Pradesh is one of the States where very happily We have the performance actually" jumping up over and above anything achieved by that State so far. So, the uptrend continues. We do hope that it will be'possible in the Seventh Five-Year Plan to complete all the targets which we have fixed for ourselves. The trend is encouraging. But I cannot say that everything that we wanted to achieve will be achieved i"' cause family planning or population control i_s not just population control *per se.* I have explained this . several times to the House that the immunisation programme, the lif? expectancy, how many children generally die after being born, how many children die in delivery—all these things have to be taken into account because psychologically, these are the factors whipn go into the motivation of family planning. It is a (Complex problem. But I am quite •ure that the trend is- encouraging, and: I hope that it will be possible for. us to- achieve what we really set out to achieve by the year 2000.

SHRI DHARAM CHANDEB PRASHANT: Mr, Chairman, Sir,, the hon. Minister is well aware that those who live in. slums and ihuggis do not bother for family, planning programme suggestions because the standard of living \ is low. I have personally visited those jhuggis and found, in- one of the Ihuggis father and- son living- with four children each. T aoked. themr Do vou Irnow about family n'annin» nrrowmne suggestionsThey said that the «o$kna!r. There for, there *is* need* for propagation of family planning, programme among those who liv_e izl jhuggis and slums. May I know from the Minister, what steps his Ministry would take to propagate family planning programme in slum areas?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Th" i-iogramme- is primarily, directed towards those who are in need of it. The jhuggis and jhoinpris and the' backward areas of the /country are our main target. But the fact remains "that economically they are poor and to some extent psychologically they could not care less how many children they had* But there is. again a changing trend. It is not merely a question of provid-- ing for the family or having more hands for the family. We have been motivating on the health of the mother and they are able to see that[1] those families which have only two or three children, their health is much, better than those where the . mothers have already given birth to[J] 5, 6, 7 children. I could very confidently say from my own experience —I hope many hon. Members bear me out—that whereas* 15 "years ago we had parents with. 8, 9, 10 childern today it is about 4 5 children. We have to bring it down to S *or* -children. Now, this is not going to be easy but we do not have this spectacle ofp 4J, 0, 10* children which' was very common some 20 years ago; So there is an improvements f do-not pay that we have r*one all that we wanted to do. But this is a continuous process and a motivational programme, as I said, is a very com~-p'v-ated programme. It is fraught with so manv other rcrogramme*-built into it. It will have to be- done* slowly but steadily,

PHRI A. TTT P. K. JSOGI: MR Chairman. Sir, my Question relates to the rjotjulntfon control efforts mainly in the tribal areas of Central India. what *is happenng there* is that as it is. the primary[1] health care facilities" arer almost non«exlsteht lain those area

Jan. ' on the other hand, the population centred programme is being imple mented with great zeal. The net . outcome is that the percentage *DI* tribal population vis-a-vis the total population is decreasing. So when We talk of the, population control programme, ' will the Government have a separate and distinct programme for the tribal areas? Unless we succeed in providing the basic /noinimum primary health care in these areas, we would not concent-sate on population control, there.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: ; Sir, 1 agree with the suggestion made by the hon. Member and this -precisely what is being dorie. The bununisation programme has 'been taken up in the tribal areas, also. We are extending it into the tribal area? and we will certainly see that because of lack of these facilities the "family plaiining programme does, not really result in couples having ~no children at all. That kind of thing will not toe allowed to happen. But, Sir,

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: "Mr. Jogi, please sit down.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: sir fce an area, for instance; when we go to that -area we correlate the health programmes and the family planning programmes in that area, the result should be that while we insist, while we motivate the people to nave not more than two or thtve children, we should also see, oh the Other hand, that if they have two or' three, one or two trf them do not die. So these are inter-linked programmes and in the tribal areas also I believe that this inter-linkage is very meticulously bejng observed.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : माननीय सभापति जी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि संख्या नियंत्रण का काम राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सभी राज्यों में हो और इस कार्यक्रम को ठीक ये वे अपनाएं, इसके लिए आपका क्या इंतजाम है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस कार्यक्रम को स्कूलों और कालेजों में ऐडाप्ट किया जाए, इस के लिए उनके शिक्षा में किस प्रकार का प्रबंध आपने किया है? तीसरी बात यह है कि अखबार में मेरा क्षेत्र गांव है बहुमत देश में गांव है गांव में अशिक्षित भी बहुमत में है। जो आपके स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं इसके सदस्य जब तक मोटीवेशन में पार्टीसिपेट में उनके नहीं करते तब तक इसमें अधिक सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। मोटीवेशन में उनके लिए कोई निश्चित और निहित कार्यक्रम भी आपने रखा है क्या?

श्री पी वी नरसिंह राव : श्रीमन, सारी बातें उत्तर में हो आ चुकी हैं। मैं समझता हूं इसमें कुछ बढ़ाने या जोड़ने की बात नहीं है। लोगों को इन्वाल्व करने के लिए कार्यक्रम है यह भी कहा गया है। उनको मोटीवेट करने के लिए कार्यक्रम है यह भी कहा गया है कि इसको केवल सरकारी चीज नहीं बनाना चाहते लोगों का ही कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहते हैं और उसी दिशा में प्रयास हो रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister,Y»u have missed one pont. Have. you.any programme to teach the familyplanning methods in schools and"colleges?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, i have explained many times in this House that a part of the core-"currieulum which is being drawn up today has certain values and the yalu* in regard to • small faimly norms is very prominent among those values.

SHRIMATI KANAlt MUKHER-JEE: Sir, effective population control is a must for a country like ours. But the problem is a complex one as the hon. Minister correctly stated that it is not only a technical and medical -problem, but it is a big socio- economic problem related to education and culture of the people. The problem is more and more acute among the people of lower strata where 50 p<»r cent of the people are below poverty

line and 65 per cent are illiterate. It is much connected with their suppers titious beliefs, That is why, the problem is more acute here. It is not only the question of giving them medical aid of technical assistance but it is a question of training them up, giving them proper education, giving them scientific outlook for life. So, •we have to build up the institutions to train them up, to give them proper education. in the slum areas as well as in the villages among the poor people. Is the Government thinking of building, up such extensive institutions in the villages and in the towns to give them proper education, proper training about health care, about their scientific outlook for life. ? if the Govt, is connecting these things with the programme, it would '. be beHer.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir,. I have already replied to this that this is a veryfimportant part of the new Education Policy and the core-curricul which is being drawn' up. ' So, the motivation would be woven into the educational process and that is how, it should be done.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, j have to adinire. the. optimism of my friend, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao. But I am afraid that performance *ioes* not justify optimism. (Interruptions). The target fixed for 1984 is not yet achieved. Perhaps if will be ac-iieved in the year 1989-90. The birth rate, at present is about 30 per thousand. According to the Seventh Plan, it would be reduced "to 27 per thousand. Sir/ at this rate, the policy of " the Government, in respect of population control will be regarded as a failure. I would like to ask the honourable Minister whether he is thinking of new strategies, new approaches, to tackle this very important problem, whether he is, prepared to introduce not only packages of incentives but also packages of disincentives. In the package of incentives I want to ask whetner he will keep in view the ociological problems arising out of riontrol. In other words, there have been distrotions among communities in regard to this matter. Certain communities do not taka up this family planning seriously' whereas certain other communitiea are adopting it earnestly leading ta distortions in population balance, equilibrium. May I know whether, in the package of incentives, he can think of certain new methods? Fox instance, he can provide scooters, motor bicycles, cars even, to thoW people who bring 2000, 3000, 5000; 10, 000 for operations. For his information I may tell him, one State Government has already introduced a free trip to Haj for Muslims. Any Mulla\ or Maulvi who brings 1000 people for operations will be given a free ticket for Haj...

AN HON. MEMBER; Has anybody gone?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Yes. I can just quote instances. There fore, can you expand this scheme by offering scooters, bicyles or cars or TV sets to those people who bring peopla for operations, Mullas, Maulvia, priests, or anybody for that matter, who can bring 2000, 3000, 50^0, 10000? May I ask whether he would also think of disincentives, one or two disincentives which could be that no employment will be provided iB Government service to those families who produce more than two children? (Interruption) Why not? I think thia has to be taken up seriously. This population control has to be taken up OP a war-footing... i

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude. Your time is up.

SHRI "M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Thank you. You have shown me indulgence. I do not want to elaborate. May I havs an answer from my'friend, Mr. Narasimha Rao?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Taking up the question of opti mism an^ nessimism, we statted with 41 per 1000 birth rate in 1U6L—71 and" ndw we have brought it down to 32. 7. By no standard can we say that thia is no achievement at all. It is an achievement of which we can be
pioud and hopeful about better aehia*

vement in future. So I do not agree that whatever has been achieved so far is so little that we have no hope lor the future. That hot my view and that is not the Government's view. That is not the view of popu lation experts. There could always*"" be improvement. We could have achieved more. Higher targets, all that is conceded., put what has been Achieved is really no mean achieve ment by any standard. In regard to incentives, there are two aspects of this. We have now come to the conclusion that apart from whatever incentives we could think of, it should become a natural motivation and not a mercenary motivation. I do many things, a man does. many things, ' without any external incentive Co, family planning also should be a part of the normal thinking of peo ple. That is the target which we real ly want to achieve. But meanwhile While travelling in that direction we will have to see what further incen tives could be built into these pro grammes. So far as disincentives are concerned, 1 must say that we have to be extremely careful in thinking of disincentives and, at the moment, I cannot say that we have decided on any disincentives as such. So far as incentives are concerned. - We Are working on a new package ' of incentives. ~

MB. CHAfilMAN: Yes, Mr. Maha-jan.

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : सभापति जी, परिवार नियोजन एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम होने के बावजूद भ अपने देश में कुछ धार्मिक गुट और संस्थायें ऐस हैं जो अपने धर्म के आधार पर परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम का विरोध करते हैं । क्या सरकार ने इसका अध्ययन किया है कि विभिन्न धर्मों के लोगों क गत दस वर्षों में संख्या किस प्रकार से बढ़ रह है, इसमें क्या समानता है? क्या कोई विशेष धर्म वाले ह परिवार नियोजन करते हैं और अन्य धर्म के लोगों क संख्या बढ़त जा रह है? यदि कोई धार्मिक गुट या संस्थायें परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का कोई विरोध करती हैं तो क्या सरकार उनके खिलाफ कड़ा कार्य- वाह करने पर विचार करेग। ?

श्री पी०वी०नरसिंह राव : मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार का सर्वेक्षण एकदम रिलीजन के आधार पर, धर्म के आधार पर करना ठ क नहीं रहेगा। हम पूर आबादी को लेते है। वैसे भ देखने पर यह पता चलता है कि एक धर्म और दूसरे धर्म में इतना कोई बड़ा अंतर नहीं है जिससे हमको कोई परेशान। हो।

The percentage of Muslim acceptors of sterilization has increased from 4.7 in 1969-70 to 7.1 in 1973-84. बाकी धर्मों के आंकड़ बताईए। इसमें जो मोटिवेशन है वह सब के लिय कामन मोटिवेशन है जैसे कि आर्थिक मोटिवेशन है जिसके बारे में कई बातें कही गई है। यह सब के लिये कामन है। इसलिए हमको इस संबंध में कोई बहुत ज्यादा धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से नहीं सोचना चाहिए। हम समझते है कि इसमें कोई इतना बड़ा अंतर नहीं है जिसके कारण हमें कोई इतनी अधिक चिंता करने की आवश्यकता हो।

Unpacked expensive equipment lyiaf in IITs

♦107. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: f

Will the Minister of HUMAN RB. SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of IITs where eX' pensive research and other equipment is lying in unpackd condition, as reported in "India Today" dated 15. 3. 1987, for more than one year; and

(b) what is the eost and the foreign exchange involved in each case?

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j-The question Was actually asked on the floor of the House by Sbrt Pramod Mahajan.